

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號三十七月七年四十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1884.

日九初月六年申甲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, London Street, E.C. GOSNOLD STREET & CO., 39, Cornhill. GOSNOLD & CO., 37, Walbrook. E.C. SAMPSON & CO., 100 & 101, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE—GALLIEN & PAULIN, 39, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GOSNOLD & CO., 39, Cornhill. GOSNOLD & CO., 37, Walbrook. E.C. SAMPSON & CO., 100 & 101, Leadenhall Street.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, AND MALACCA—SAYLE & CO., 100, Market Street, Singapore. A. D. MILES & CO., 100, Market Street, Singapore. A. D. MILES & CO., 100, Market Street, Singapore.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £4,354,919.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. P. McEWEEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. F. D. SARNOOK, Esq.
C. D. BORTCHGOMBEY, Esq.
H. H. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Shanghai, LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 6 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BRANCH DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits accepted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 14, 1884.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day Admitted as a PARTNER in our Firm Mr. WILLIAM SNELL ORR.

Our PARTNERS now are Mr. THOMAS DEAS ROYD, Mr. EDWARD NEILLSON ROSE, Mr. THOMAS COVILL and Mr. WILLIAM SNELL ORR.

ROSE & CO.,
Amoy, 1st July, 1884.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of exchanging SOLED ONE DOLLAR NOTES for CLEAN ONES may do so at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from this date.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 30, 1884.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by the PROVISIONS made under Two Bills of LAYS dated respectively the 3rd day of March, 1883, made respectively between ABRAHAM ELAZER ABRAHAM of the one part, and ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, EKA N. STIVA of the other part, and the said ABRAHAM ELAZER ABRAHAM and SAMPSON MEYERS of the other part, the Undersigned have this day entered and taken possession of the Premises known as the "NORFOLK SHIP" in Block No. 1, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and will transmit all Business from henceforth on our own account and in our names.

Dated the 14th day of June, 1884.

A. A. ECA N. SILVA,
S. MEYERS.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he will RE-OPEN

THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been newly furnished throughout, and there are ROOMS suitable for either Married Couples or Single Persons.

The TABLE will be supplied with the BEST Market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the Bar and Table will be of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

GENTLEMEN desirous of taking Meals, such as TIFINS and DINNERS, can have ALL REQUISITE information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD, Proprietor.

Hongkong, February 24, 1884.

ROBT. SIM & Co.'s PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION.

Her Majesty's Ship, THE F. & O. S. N. Co. The Douglas Steamship Company.

The Japanese Government.

Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila, EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong, January 31, 1884.

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 31st Instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1884.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of an IRON LIGHTER of 250 TONS CAPACITY will be received by the Undersigned, until Noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st August next. Full Particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Company. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order, T. ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 21, 1884.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirty-Sixth Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 1st August, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th Instant to the 1st August, inclusive. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1884.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,600 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relations, of trusts, &c., in addition to the depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registers, and other documents, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked on Hongkong Savings' Bank Business, be forwarded free of postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 26, 1884.

WITH Reference to the above, BUSINESS will be Commenced on the 1st MAY, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 26, 1884.

RETIRED MILITARY OFFICER, of High rank, who speaks FRENCH, ENGLISH, and CHINESE fluently, is prepared to take up the CHINESE Agency of any respectable Manufacturing Firm for the sale of all kinds of MACHINERY, SHIPS, and WEAPONS of WAR.

Address, W. F. care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, July 23, 1884.

For Sale.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Received their Supply of their well-known PRESENT TEA

'THE GUMSHAW MIXTURE'

in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

They are now forwarding the first parcel to England, and will be obliged by Orders from those who desire to have Boxes sent to their friends.

PRICE:—\$ 7.50 per 5-catty Box delivered FREE to any address \$12.00 „ 10-catty „ in the United Kingdom.

Hongkong, June 30, 1884.

NOTICE.

SAYLE & Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public in general that in consequence of the Death of the SENIOR PARTNER, the BUSINESS carried on in Hongkong will be CLOSED

On or before the 31st day of August Next, AND THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK is now offered at a REDUCTION of 25 per Cent. on the Marked Prices.

Special terms will be made for parcels of Goods over \$100 in value purchased at one time.

All Sales from this date will be for Cash only. Customers are requested to make immediate Payment of Amounts due by them to the late Firm.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, June 9, 1884.

OVERSTRUNG TRICHORD COTTAGE PLANOS,

by NEUMEYER & Co., WEIDENSLATTER & ROSENKRANZ.

Specially manufactured for this climate.

COMPLETE IRON FRAME AND TUNING PLATE, UNRIVALLED for Brilliance and Sweetness of Tone, FINEST TOUCH.

Price for Cash, from \$230 to \$250. On Hire, per month, from \$15 to \$20.

Special attention is called to the fact that after having hired a Piano for 14 months, it will become without further payment the property of the hirer.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Apply to Prof. A. VITA, 4, Old Bailey Street.

Hongkong, July 14, 1884.

Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 800 Tons Best CARDIFF COALS to H.M.F. Corvette Estafania, will be Received at the PORT COE CONSULATE until Noon on SATURDAY, the 2nd August, the Coals to be delivered into the Bunkers of the Corvette at the Commodore's Dock 24 hours after having been consigned for. Tenders should be addressed to the Portuguese Consul, marked 'Tender'.

Further Particulars can be obtained at the Consulate. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

A. G. ROMANO, Acting Consul for Portugal.

Portuguese Consulate, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1884.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st July to the 4th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, July 17, 1884.

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st July to the 4th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, July 17, 1884.

DRY DOCK AND PATENT SLIP, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT DOCK AND PATENT SLIP, at Nagasaki, and are prepared to supply Tenders for the DOCKING, CRANING, PAINTING, &c., of Vessels. The DOCK is under the direction of experienced ENGINEERS and possesses all the necessary appliances for REPAIRING to SHIPS and MACHINERY.

HOLME, RINGER & Co., Nagasaki, March, 1884.

Intimations.

D. K. GRIFFITH & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF THE LONDON PATENT WATER, HATE REMOVED from the BEAUFORT ARCADE to larger Premises 1, DUDDELL STREET, Where they continue to Supply:

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, TONIC, GINGERBREAD, SWEETENED, &c., &c., &c.

At the same Moderate Charges.

D. K. GRIFFITH, Proprietor.

Hongkong, July 23, 1884.

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRATA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANYAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, COCK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

APPEL D'OFFRES.

ON fait savoir à tous ceux qu'il appartient que les personnes qui voudraient concourir pour le fourniturement de six mille 1516 tonnes de jauge, coulé dans le port de Saigon, devront déposer leur soumission au Greffe du Tribunal de 1re Instance de Saigon d'ici au 21 Août 1884 à 5 heures du soir dernier délai.

Le 22 Août 1884 à 7 heures du matin le Président prononcera, après ouverture des soumissions, en faveur de l'offre la plus avantageuse.

Chaque soumission cachetée, écrite en français avec signature légalisée par le Consul de France de la localité, doit indiquer: 1. Le prix demandé pour l'ensemble, le prix payable seulement en cas de succès. 2. Le temps demandé pour compléter les fins les opérations.

Le vapeur est coulé par 12 mètres de profondeur moyenne.

Pour plus amples renseignements s'adresser à Saigon à M. P. ENGLER & Co., Consignataires S. S. Steamer.

For Sale.

NOW ON SALE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, BY DR. E. J. KITTEL.

CHONG KONG, 17, 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-K. ... \$2.50
Part II. K-M. ... \$2.50
Part III. M-T. ... \$3.00
Part IV. T-Y. ... \$3.00

A Reduction of ten per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of Ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kangxi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sound of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purposes of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 15, 1883.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

A PARCEL OF NEW SEASON'S FOCHOW TEA

of the Finest Quality, Specially Selected for the Hongkong Hotel.

Boxes of 5 Catties ... \$ 3.50 each.
" 10 " ... 8.00 "
" 20 " ... 12.00 "

Also, An Assortment of BEER from AMERICA, The Celebrated

MILWAUKEE ST. LOUIS ANHEUSER.

Prices—
\$1.90 ... per dozen Pints.
\$3.00 ... per dozen Quarts.

JULES MUMM EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Prices—
\$11.00 ... per dozen Pints.
\$20.00 ... per dozen Quarts.

Orders promptly attended to.

H. ST. CLAIR GREELEY, Manager, HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, July 7, 1884.

FOR SALE.

SIX EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, ALEXANDRA TERRACE.

Monthly Rent, \$300.

Apply to OFFICE of THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, May 28, 1884.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts ... \$20 per Case of 1 doz. Pints ... \$21 " 2 "

Dubos Freres & Co. Gernon & Co's BORDEAUX CLARETS AND WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Bree' WHISKY, — \$72 per Case of 1 doz. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1884.

FOR SALE.

NATURAL GERMAN MINERAL WATER (BIRSEBORN BRUNNEN) in Pints and Quarts.

Pints ... \$9 per Case of 72 bottles. Quarts ... 8 " 48 "

Apply to WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1884.

PUBLICATIONS BY J. DYER BAILLIE.

'CANTONESE MADE EASY'—A Book of SIMPLE SENTENCES in the CANTONESE COLLOQUIAL with Free and Literal Translations; and Directions for Rendering English Grammatical Forms into Chinese and vice versa.—Price, 2s. Illustrated Copies, 2s. 6d.

"We most cordially recommend it,"—China Review. "Will be found to supply a want long felt by students of Cantonese."—Daily Press. "Mr. BAILLIE'S Notes on Grammar and Grammar will be found very valuable."—China Mail.

FOR SALE at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, W. BARNES & Co., and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at Messrs. LITTLE & Co., London.

Hongkong, January 23, 1884.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the First June next, the STORE of the Undersigned will be REMOVED to the Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Epa da Silva & Co., No. 48, Queen's Road.

H. FOURNIER & Co., Storekeepers & Wine Merchants.

Hongkong, May 1, 1884.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, THE SPANISH BARQUE 'CALIFORNIA' WITH: SAILS, RIGGING, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, ON

SATURDAY, the 2nd August, at Noon.

The Sale will take place on Board. The Vessel is open to inspection at any time.

TERMS.—Cash.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1884.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1883.

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared, from this date, to take GOODS on STORAGE in their Office Godowns, PRATA CENTRAL.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 8, 1884.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED, No. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to MANAGER

For Sale.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
No. 53, (Queen's Road East,
(Opposite the Commisariat),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

CODFISH, BACON.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

Family BEEF in 25 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SALAD and Sausage.

MEAT.

SHRED PEPPERS.

Assorted SOUPS.

Richardson & Robinson's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Lamb HAM.

Lamb TONGUES.

CLAM CHOWDER.

Fresh OREGON SALMON.

Dried APPLE.

TOMATOES.

SUCOTASH.

Maple SYRUP.

Golden SYRUP.

LOBSTERS.

HONEY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

40 lb. Capacity.

60 lb. "

120 lb. "

AGATE IRON WARE.

INSECTIN RUBBER.

TRUCK PATENT PACKING.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS.

PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.

LAWN BOWLS.

PNEUMATIC RIFLES.

REVOLVERS.

DERINGERS.

PAINTS and OILS.

TALLOW and TAR.

VARNISHES.

Ex late Arrivals from

ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STONES.

including:

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

PIONO TONGUES.

TESSON'S DESSERT FRUITS.

JORDON ALMONDS.

Fine YORK HAMS.

PIONO TONGUES.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

Digby CHICKS.

Yarmouth BLOATERS.

Ripped BERRING.

Herrings and SARDINES.

IRISH BACON in tins.

COCAOTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

ESP. COCOA.

SPARTAN

COOKING STOVES.

CLARET—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

1828 GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

SHERRES & PORT—

SACON'S MANZANILLA & AMON.

ILLADO.

SACON'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

Hew's PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1 and 3-star HENNESSY BRANDY.

COGNAC'S BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KESLER'S LI WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEWHISKY.

Boca's OLD TOM.

E. & J. Burke's IRISH WHISKY.

ROSE LIME JUICE CORDON.

North Port & Co. VERMOUTH.

JACKSON'S WHISKY.

MARSALE.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHATEAU CIDER.

MARASCHINO.

ORANGE.

ASSORTED, BOTTLED and ORANGE

BITTERS.

etc., etc., etc.

BASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SUNDERLAND, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. Burke, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in kegs.

SPECIAL SELECTED

OIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 lb. Boxes.

BREAKFAST OONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

Messrs PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAVES, CASH and PAPER

BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 14, 1894.

Intimations.

HOP SHING & Co.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,
COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & LEAD
FOUNDERS, &c.,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced Busi-
ness, are ready to undertake Work
of the above Descriptions under the Super-
vision of an Experienced ENGINEER.
Orders executed with the utmost despatch
and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1893.

1450 Prizes. 250,000. 1450 Prizes.

THE SYDNEY JOCKEY

TURF CLUB'S MELBOURNE CUP

CONSULTATION—1894.

MEMBERS £1.—RACE.

To be run on the Flemington Race Course,

Melbourne, in November, 1894.

Distribution of Prizes as follows:

First Horse, 25000; 2nd, 10000; 3rd, 5000;

4th, 2500; 5th, 1000; 6th, 500;

7th, 250; 8th, 100; 9th, 50;

10th, 25; 11th, 10; 12th, 5;

13th, 2; 14th, 1; 15th, 1.

16th, 1; 17th, 1; 18th, 1.

19th, 1; 20th, 1; 21st, 1.

22nd, 1; 23rd, 1; 24th, 1.

25th, 1; 26th, 1; 27th, 1.

28th, 1; 29th, 1; 30th, 1.

31st, 1; 32nd, 1; 33rd, 1.

34th, 1; 35th, 1; 36th, 1.

37th, 1; 38th, 1; 39th, 1.

40th, 1; 41st, 1; 42nd, 1.

43rd, 1; 44th, 1; 45th, 1.

46th, 1; 47th, 1; 48th, 1.

49th, 1; 50th, 1; 51st, 1.

52nd, 1; 53rd, 1; 54th, 1.

55th, 1; 56th, 1; 57th, 1.

58th, 1; 59th, 1; 60th, 1.

61st, 1; 62nd, 1; 63rd, 1.

64th, 1; 65th, 1; 66th, 1.

67th, 1; 68th, 1; 69th, 1.

70th, 1; 71st, 1; 72nd, 1.

73rd, 1; 74th, 1; 75th, 1.

76th, 1; 77th, 1; 78th, 1.

79th, 1; 80th, 1; 81st, 1.

82nd, 1; 83rd, 1; 84th, 1.

85th, 1; 86th, 1; 87th, 1.

88th, 1; 89th, 1; 90th, 1.

91st, 1; 92nd, 1; 93rd, 1.

94th, 1; 95th, 1; 96th, 1.

97th, 1; 98th, 1; 99th, 1.

100th, 1; 101st, 1; 102nd, 1.

103rd, 1; 104th, 1; 105th, 1.

106th, 1; 107th, 1; 108th, 1.

109th, 1; 110th, 1; 111th, 1.

112th, 1; 113th, 1; 114th, 1.

115th, 1; 116th, 1; 117th, 1.

118th, 1; 119th, 1; 120th, 1.

121st, 1; 122nd, 1; 123rd, 1.

124th, 1; 125th, 1; 126th, 1.

127th, 1; 128th, 1; 129th, 1.

130th, 1; 131st, 1; 132nd, 1.

133th, 1; 134th, 1; 135th, 1.

136th, 1; 137th, 1; 138th, 1.

139th, 1; 140th, 1; 141st, 1.

142th, 1; 143th, 1; 144th, 1.

145th, 1; 146th, 1; 147th, 1.

148th, 1; 149th, 1; 150th, 1.

151st, 1; 152nd, 1; 153rd, 1.

154th, 1; 155th, 1; 156th, 1.

157th, 1; 158th, 1; 159th, 1.

160th, 1; 161st, 1; 162nd, 1.

163th, 1; 164th, 1; 165th, 1.

166th, 1; 167th, 1; 168th, 1.

169th, 1; 170th, 1; 171st, 1.

172th, 1; 173th, 1; 174th, 1.

175th, 1; 176th, 1; 177th, 1.

178th, 1; 179th, 1; 180th, 1.

181st, 1; 182nd, 1; 183rd, 1.

184th, 1; 185th, 1; 186th, 1.

187th, 1; 188th, 1; 189th, 1.

190th, 1; 191st, 1; 192nd, 1.

193th, 1; 194th, 1; 195th, 1.

196th, 1; 197th, 1; 198th, 1.

199th, 1; 200th, 1; 201st, 1.

202th, 1; 203th, 1; 204th, 1.

205th, 1; 206th, 1; 207th, 1.

208th, 1; 209th, 1; 210th, 1.

211th, 1; 212th, 1; 213th, 1.

214th, 1; 215th, 1; 216th, 1.

217th, 1; 218th, 1; 219th, 1.

220th, 1; 221st, 1; 222nd, 1.

223th, 1; 224th, 1; 225th, 1.

226th, 1; 227th, 1; 228th, 1.

229th, 1; 230th, 1; 231st, 1.

232th, 1; 233th, 1; 234th, 1.

235th, 1; 236th, 1; 237th, 1.

238th, 1; 239th, 1; 240th, 1.

241st, 1; 242nd, 1; 243rd, 1.

244th, 1; 245th, 1; 246th, 1.

247th, 1; 248th, 1; 249th, 1.

250th, 1; 251st, 1; 252nd, 1.

253th, 1; 254th, 1; 255th, 1.

256th, 1; 257th, 1; 258th, 1.

259th, 1; 260th, 1; 261st, 1.

262th, 1; 263th, 1; 264th, 1.

265th, 1; 266th, 1; 267th, 1.

268th, 1; 269th, 1; 270th, 1.

271st, 1; 272nd, 1; 273rd, 1.

274th, 1; 275th, 1; 276th, 1.

277th, 1; 278th, 1; 279th, 1.

280th, 1; 281st, 1; 282nd, 1.

283th, 1; 284th, 1; 285th, 1.

286th, 1; 287th, 1; 288th, 1.

289th, 1; 290th, 1; 291st, 1.

292th, 1; 293th, 1; 294th, 1.

295th, 1; 296th, 1; 297th, 1.

298th, 1; 299th, 1; 300th, 1.

301st, 1; 302nd, 1; 303rd, 1.

304th, 1; 305th, 1; 306th, 1.

307th, 1; 308th, 1; 309th, 1.

310th, 1; 311th, 1; 312th, 1.

313th, 1; 314th, 1; 315th, 1.

316th, 1; 317th, 1; 318th, 1.

319th, 1; 320th, 1; 321st, 1.

322th, 1; 323th, 1; 324th, 1.

The services of a special jury will be required at the Supreme Court on Friday to decide a case in which Messrs Douglas Laik & Co. sue Messrs. H. H. H. & Davis as joint and several defendants. The suit arises out of circumstances attending the storing of kerosene oil.

At the last meeting of the Celestial Brooming Association held at Singapore the following question was discussed: "Does the parent of a child exercise the greater influence in forming the character of the young?" After a long debate, the vote was taken, when it was found there was a large majority in favour of the influence of the parent.

A telegram was received here a day or two ago announcing that new ground had been prospected by the employees of the Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company with very satisfactory results. The old ground, too, has been more fully opened up and found to contain a good percentage of tin. A few tons have been smelted, and there is a considerable quantity ready for smelting.

The *Oceanic China Mail*, published to-morrow morning, will contain the news of the last fortnight as it has appeared in the *China Mail*, including special correspondence from Fochow and the other Treaty Ports, gossip about Sulu, reports of meetings of local companies, special cablegrams, editorial notes and leading articles, a commercial summary for the fortnight, etc., etc.

The promoters of the tramway scheme have been working with great energy lately. The articles of association have been printed, and yesterday the company was registered as the Hongkong and China Tramways Company, Limited, with a capital of \$500,000 in 10,000 shares of \$50 each. Mr. K. K. Leigh is acting as Secretary for the company. We believe steam to be the motive power employed.

Recent telegraphic news from London is to the effect that if the new Oriental Bank is started, the new Bank will place to the credit of depositors in the old bank 70 per cent. of their deposits. This decision has no doubt been arrived at after a careful survey of the position of the old bank. Whether, of course, the liquidators of the old Bank will be able to pay this amount in the event of the new concern falling through is another question.

The Band of 'The Buffs' will play at the Botanical Garden on Friday evening next, (weather permitting) commencing at 8 p.m.

PROGRAMME

March. "Never come back no more".....Moller
Quadrille....."La Mascotte".....Moller
"Zampa".....Moller
Selection....."A Maiden's Revue".....Riviero
Yale....."Juncos Dore".....Waldteufel
Scherzo....."The Wanderer".....Schubert
Gallops....."Cannon".....Leutner
"God save the Queen."
W. QUINN, Bandmaster.

If the weather does not permit on Friday the Band will play on Saturday evening (if fine).

The Superintendent of the Canton Arsenal, an official holding the rank of Tsai and a M.A. of the Harbin College, is at present in Hongkong, on behalf of the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, to collect all the latest intelligence concerning the Franco-Chinese negotiations and telegraph the same to the Viceroy. We hear that he has expressed a wish to be a witness of the process of the Hongkong Police with the Martini-Henry is the rifle range and that a match will be arranged by Inspector Quinoy in a few days for his special benefit. The Superintendent is said to be a very pleasant and affable gentleman.

The conference on Egyptian affairs is likely to be nothing more than a diplomatic farce, simply on account of the international jealousies represented at it. England will not intentionally weaken the position she at present occupies in the country; France, no doubt, wishes to regain her former influence there, and the other Powers are just a little anxious to have a finger in the pie. We should like to see the pie handed over bodily to the care of the Continental powers, if they would kindly guarantee the debt of the country and a respect for British rights and interests in the Canal. A more hopeless state of public affairs than that presented by Egypt was surely never known.

Nothing like a full or reliable account of the Langson conference has yet been published, and it is quite possible that the whole truth in the matter will never be made public, as no independent witnesses were present with the French detachment. We have, however, received some fairly particular of the affair from a passenger from Haiphong by the *Nagasaki*, who, occupying the position he occupied in Tonquin, should be well informed on the subject. It appears that the detachment under Colonel Deguine, numbering altogether seven hundred men, consisting of Zephyre, the Chasseurs d'Afrique and Tonquinais milites, left Phu-Lang Thong about the 1st inst.

Mr. Ridley, Upper Howell, Malvern, N.B., writes (in reply to a letter) that he has been very slow in the course of eight days' mowing they had only reached a point thirty two kilometres from their base, where it was the collision occurred with the Chinese, in which the French force was wrecked and obliged to retreat. Being unable to carry with them their stores, provisions for eight days were taken

and the rest abandoned. The pursuit was so hot that for forty-eight hours the French retired without a halt of any considerable duration. Our informant estimates the total loss of the French at two hundred killed and wounded, including the Tonquinais auxiliaries. Two officers only were among the killed, one of whom was Captain Clemenceau, of the Marine Infantry, and the other a lieutenant of the Zephyre. Amongst the wounded officers was a lieutenant of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the Captain of the little troop, the only cavalry in Tonquin, had two horses killed under him and received a severe sabre cut during the disastrous retreat. The report that several officers were taken prisoners was incorrect. The whole detachment has now reached Hanoi.

The recent heavy rains have caused an exceptionally high rise and strong currents in the Red River and a vast amount of damage has been done at Hanoi. The river front of the Concession has been eaten away in many places, and some of the most important buildings situated on it and along the bank of the river have been rendered uninhabitable. The military hospital has been evacuated owing to the damage done by the floods, and the large rice magazine in the citadel has been turned into a hospital to supply its place. The head-quarter house, recently inhabited by General Millot, has also been rendered unfit for use, and the roadway between the Concession and citadel along the riverbank has been in several places washed away, and some of the European houses situated upon it have been demolished.

A great deal of sickness exists among the troops, particularly at Nam-dinh and some of the smaller posts, and the extemporised hospital at Hanoi is quite full.

Deception also appears to be thinning the ranks, particularly of the Algerian regiments, something like thirty desertions having occurred recently from the Foreign Legion and Turcos. Five men of the former corps deserted a few weeks since, but were pursued and overtaken. Three of the men were shot down in attempting to effect their escape, the other two being captured and sent to Hanoi, where they were tried by Court martial and shot.

Don't be in a hurry to destroy the 'vermin' in your bedrooms until you have studied practical entomology! An American writer in the new weekly journal, *Science*, states that the common cockroach has certain good qualities even from our point of view—it is an eager devourer of flies, and therefore helps to keep the air in our bedrooms which we have long extended to the cat in the parlour.

Sir John Lubbock persists in teaching his dog to read. He writes to say that when the dog is hungry it always brings him the card with 'Food' printed upon it; when it wishes to go out it brings the card marked 'out'; and when it wants a bone it brings the card on which Sir John has had the word 'bone' printed. The dog goes along a whole row of printed cards, and eventually selects one containing the word which expresses its wants. So well has the dog advanced in its literary studies that its master now intends to teach it simple arithmetic!

It is impossible (writes Mr. Hayward) not to be struck by the place accorded to the clergy of the Established Church in the annals of fox-hunting. In olden times hunting was an episcopal amusement. The grandfather of our present Home Secretary, the Archbishop of York, before his elevation to the bench, kept a pack of foxhounds. After his elevation, taking a ride in the country where he thought it not unlikely he might see something of the hounds, he met the fox. His lordship put his finger and thumb to his nose and gave one of his beautiful white balloons. "Hark! hark!" said some of the field. The huntsman listened, and the hounds were repeated. "That will do," said he, laughing to his faithful voice; "that's gospel, by G—d!" Here is an anecdote of a sporting paragon given by Mr. Hayward. A bishop in Doncaster drove over one Sunday morning from a neighbouring parish to attend divine service at a parish church, where he was met by a black entering the vestry door, he requested to know at what hour the service commenced. "We throw off at eleven," was the reply. Rather taken aback, his lordship asked, "Pray sir, who is the officiating clergyman?" "Why, yes, I tip them the word."

West Worcestershire seems hardly a haven of blessed rest, either for fox-hunters or race committees, if one may judge by the recent quarrels which have been going on in Kidderminster this week. It seems that the riders of carpets were desirous not only of holding a race meeting on Whit Tuesday, but also of refreshing the inner man in the intervals of sports. Its race committee, therefore, built a booth, and applied to the bench of magistrates for a special license. This the fox-hunting lawyers declined to grant, and by way of revenge the following circular have been issued:

"Foxes! Foxes! Foxes!—The Worcester Race Committee will pay us, for every cock, 10s. for every trapped fox killed in West Worcestershire, and delivered within twenty-four hours after death to Philip Bailey, Upper Howell, near Malvern, June 7th, 1884."

Metbourne, June 24th:—In the Equity Court today, the matter of the Oriental Banking Corporation was again mentioned. There are two summonses before the Court—one to proceed with the winding-up order of the Court, and the other to stay the proceedings pending the appeal against the winding-up order. On the motion to appoint a liquidator under the winding-up order of the Court, Mr. Webb, Q.C., for the bank, put in a telegram from Mr. Weston, the English liquidator, which was to the following effect:—"Justice Chitty cannot allow my agents, Messrs. Traill and Hephurn, to liquidate the bank in winding-up. He directs the prosecution of the appeal against the local winding-up order. He has made an order vesting in me all property in the colony, real and personal. It will be remembered that at the recent meeting in Melbourne of the bank's creditors it was agreed to appoint Messrs. Traill and Hephurn as liquidators, and an order was made by the Governor in Council to that effect. After now hearing the arguments, in the course of which it was stated that the English liquidator was prepared to appeal to the Privy Council, Justice Chitty decided to postpone both motions, and in the meantime he ordered that a meeting of the creditors here should be held in order to give an opinion as to whether the liquidation should be proceeded with."

Two distinguished German pathologists, Professor Koch, whose investigations into the nature and history of bacteria and other germs has already gained for him a world-wide renown, has recently discovered the bacillus of cholera in tank-water in one of the suburbs of Calcutta. He went to India, accompanied by two other Europeans, at the instance of the German Government, for the purpose of studying cholera in what is generally regarded as its original home. He attacked the cholera hospital, and found a species of bacillus always present in the lower intestines of patients who had died of the disease, just as he had previously found it in cholera victims in Egypt. It happened that an outbreak of cholera occurred whilst Professor Koch and his companions were studying it, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. With an instinctive insight into the probable cause of the epidemic, he described the water of the tank to microscopic examination, and found that it teemed with the bacillus of cholera. Further, it was discovered that the bacilli in the water decreased in number the disease decreased in the vicinity of the tank. Professor Koch has attempted to communicate the disease by inoculation, but so far has failed. Only cats, dogs, etc., were of use, experiments with these animals being attacked by Asiatic cholera, which may account for their failing to be inoculated by the cholera germ. Professor Koch and his associates intend returning to India after next summer for the purpose of continuing their cholera researches, and they now return to Europe with the intention of studying malaria and other fevers.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)
Wednesday, July 30.
CHOW CHEW C. ALBERTO J. DO ROZARIO, \$1,000.
Mr. Wotton appeared for defendant.
This claim was brought on a promissory note, given under the following circumstances. About the 2nd or 3rd June, Mr. E. Abraham went to defendant, who is a godown keeper at 20, Selegie Road, and asked him to obtain a loan of money from him, and he was given a gold watch and a breast pin, set with nine stones, to deposit with the lender as security. Defendant said he would do so, and he did so, and he was given a receipt for the same. He asked for a loan of \$800, and offered the jewellery as security; but owing to the plaintiff's asking interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per month, he left, requesting plaintiff to give him a receipt for the loan. The following day, Plaintiff did so, and after he had ascertained that the jewellery was worth \$600, a loan was arranged. There was a conflict of statements as to the amount of the loan and the rate of interest, but the promissory note stated that the loan was \$800 for six months, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per month, or \$165 per annum payable monthly. [The rate per annum was miscalculated and mistaken.]

Mr. Wotton, in stating the defence, said the note was for \$100, but it was a matter of fact only \$600. He said the plaintiff was kept back in settlement of a previous loan to Abraham. That was the whole value received; the remainder of the note was for interest additional to that to be paid monthly. Defendant said he offered to pay plaintiff \$84.32, if plaintiff returned the Abraham had borrowed before. The amount, with \$1.50 for a stamp, brought the loan up to \$800; and defendant having failed to pay the interest on the first instalment, the contract being broken, plaintiff claimed \$100 as the interest for the six months.

Defendant's case was that only \$800 were borrowed, and that the rate of interest was 4 per cent. per month, the proper rate not being put in the promissory note. The reason the note was given for \$900 was that plaintiff retained \$100 of the money as principal in payment of half of the 4 per cent. interest; the other half being secured to him by the monthly payment under the promissory note. \$866.50 was paid by the plaintiff to Abraham at the time, at least so defendant said—he did not see the money paid—\$200 were kept back from the principal in settlement of a previous loan to Abraham; \$100 were retained for the half interest, \$1.50 was paid for the stamp, and there would have been paid \$222 down under the original agreement of 4 per cent. In answer to Mr. Wotton's defence, it was called away from his business to sign the note about five o'clock in the evening, and he did not read the note carefully. If he had done so he would have seen that the calculation of the amount of yearly interest was wrong.

Abraham said he had been shrewd to Messrs. Samson, Sons & Co. for 27 years. He went with plaintiff to his shop at the request of defendant and received \$600.50 from plaintiff, not \$692.
Plaintiff recalled, said he paid the shrewd \$603.50, not \$600.50; and he also denied that the rate of interest he charged was 4 per cent. It was \$1.70 per cent. as stated in the promissory note.
His lordship said he could not find as to what \$866 were paid to the shrewd—although he seemed to believe that such was the case—because there was the promissory note for \$900. Defendant had tied his hands and submitted to the rate of interest by signing the note.

Marine Court.
(Before H. G. Thomson, R.N., Harbour Master.)
Wednesday, July 30.
REPEAL OF DUTY.
A. Alexander, an A.B. belonging to the *Beacon*, General Dispensing, was charged by G. W. Thomson, master of the *Beacon*, with refusing duty on board the vessel on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th instant. The case was proved and heard by the court for six weeks' hard labour.

THE CONSULAR TRADE REPORT OF LONDON.
(Translated from the *Mainichi Shimbun*.)

We have received the Consular Trade Report of London for the year 1933, of the importance of which we have written in a brief summary. The Japanese firms having branch offices in London are: Messrs. Kwaisha, Doi & Shokai, Marukoshi & Co., Otsuka & Co., and the branch office of the first-named Company is under the supervision of two agents, while all others have but one agent. The *Buena Kwaisha* and *Boyski Shokai* are for the most part engaged in the wholesale importation of Japanese goods. Some of our firms rely upon foreign employees to transact their business, but though the services of aliens are indispensable, and the custom of employing them is a convenient one, it is of the first importance that the managers of our firms

in London should be Japanese, and foreigners should be relegated to the status of book-keepers. The local trade presents many new and peculiar phases with which the mercantile novice must thoroughly familiarize himself; and one or two years' residence is not at all sufficient to give one a tolerably clear idea of the commercial mores and by-paths of this great metropolis. It is a matter of many years' experience, and requires constant study. Should the continuation of our import trade in London be found desirable, it is absolutely necessary for us to train men able to converse in Japanese, and to understand the Japanese mind. It is both imprudent and impracticable to employ two or three years' stay in a city, just as they have begun to understand the general condition of trade and have acquired more or less experience in their calling; and still worse to substitute for these men new, inexperienced novices who are entirely untrained for their work. At least ten years' experience is required to fit a man for such a responsible position. The following is a statement of the import and export trade undertaken by our London firms:—

Imports.	Exports.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 218,202	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 2,411
Boyski Shokai, 18,035	Messrs. Marukoshi & Co., 2,730
Messrs. Marukoshi & Co., 22,670	Messrs. Takata & Co., 150,000
Messrs. Otsuka & Co., 26,386	Messrs. Otsuka & Co., 38,000
Boyski Shokai, 38,000	Boyski Shokai, 38,000
Total, 270,553	Total, 212,441

—Japan Daily Mail.

THE ENGLISH ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.

(Continued from yesterday.)
Next in rank in the Lord-Chamberlain's department are Mistress of the robes, with a salary of five hundred pounds; a clerk, a messenger, and a furrier as assistant; and eight ladies of the bed-chamber. The Mistress of the robes is a woman of rank, and is appointed by the Queen. Her Majesty for a fortnight at a time in rotation; thus each lady would be called upon three times in a year for this duty. Following this in rank are the eight Maids of Honour who represent a very old institution in connection with the monarchy. In 1525, shortly after his marriage with Henrietta of France, Charles V. issued the following rules for the guidance of the maids:—"The Queen's Maids of Honour are to come into the Presence Chamber before eleven of the clock, and to stand until the Queen be seated, and to attend until the Queen be seated at dinner. Again at two o'clock, to return into the said Chamber and there remain until supper-time. And when they shall be retired into their chamber, they admit of no man to come there; and that they go not at any time out of their chamber without leave of the Lord-Chamberlain or Her Majesty; and that the mother of the Maids see all these orders concerning the Maids duly observed, as she will answer to the contrary." Now-a-days, the Queen's Maids of Honour do not have such strict rules placed on their liberty, and merely take their turn, two at a time for one month, to attend on Her Majesty. After these in rank, stand the eight bedchamber women, who serve in rotation in the same manner, and are only expected to attend on the Queen on special occasions. The Duchess of Suffolk, in one of her duties, gives an interesting account of the duties of these 'women' in her time. "The bedchamber women came into waiting before the Queen's prayers which was before she was dressed, and waited until she was in a morning. If Her Majesty shifted at night, the bedchamber lady being by, the bedchamber woman gave it to the lady without any ceremony, and she laid it up in it. Sometimes, likewise, the bedchamber woman gave the fan to the lady in the same manner, and this was all that the bedchamber lady did about the Queen when she was dressing. When the Queen washed her hands, the page of the back stairs brought and set down on the side table the basin and ewer. Then the bedchamber woman came and washed the Queen, and knelt on the other side of the table, against the Queen the bedchamber lady only looking on. The bedchamber women poured the water out of the ewer upon the Queen's hands. The bedchamber women pulled on the Queen's gloves when she could do herself, and the bedchamber lady was called in to put on the Queen's shoes, etc." All this is now obsolete. The situations are quite honorary so far as work is concerned. The salaries of the Maids of Honour and the bedchamber women are three hundred pounds per annum each.

Next came the Lord in Waiting, the groom of the privy-chamber, and daily waiters. Grooms of the privy-chamber, quarterly waiters, grooms of the great chamber—with salaries amounting in the aggregate to eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-three pounds per annum—and thirty-two gentlemen of the privy-chamber. Of all the court officials, these last named gentlemen are the rarest specimens, for they are courtiers, and have to attend on royalty without any regard whatever to the duties of their office. The Marshal of the Ceremonies is an important post, but compared with the other salaries, is considerably under paid, the honorarium being only three hundred a year. His duties are to attend at state occasions, and to conduct the foreign ambassadors, etc., to the Queen's presence; a thorough knowledge of all the petty details of etiquette and precedence being a necessary qualification for the post. There are five pages of the back stair with salaries of four hundred pounds each; and their duties are to wait on the Sovereign, one of them being always in attendance at the door of the Queen's apartment from eight in the morning until she retires for the night. Two of them wait at the royal table. There are also two State pages and a page of the chamber. There are six pages of the privy chamber with salaries of one hundred and eighty pounds each, whose duties are to attend on the Lords, Ladies and Maids of Honour at breakfasts and luncheons; to bring communication with the pages of the back stairs; and to wait on Her Majesty's visitors. There are also three pages—men to wait on these six pages.

Next come the eight sergeant-at-arms, whose duties were originally "to capture any traitors about the Court or other great occasions, also to hold watch out side the Royal tent in complete armour, with arrows, sword and mace of office. It is an honour to remain in the gentlemen who are called upon to do any such loyal and practical service. The salary of a sergeant-at-arms is one hundred pounds per annum.

There are besides the sergeant-at-arms, three kings-of-arms, and six heralds and messengers, irrespective of palace and household keepers. Of these last, there are nine, with salaries ranging from one hundred to three hundred pounds per annum. There are also three linen-room women, three necessary room women, upwards of sixty house-maids, and two waiters to attend the royal table. The household staff of the household is a large one, and costs a large sum in salaries. It consists of the Dean and Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, St. James; the clerk of the

closet; three deputy clerks; a resident chaplain; a close-keeper; forty-eight chaplains in ordinary, and ten priests in ordinary; besides four chaplains, three preachers, and three readers for the chapel at Whitehall, Hall, Hampton, Windsor and Kensington. There is also a choir of boys who were gorgeously embroidered coats, four organists, two composers, a violinist, a sergeant of the vestry and a master of the boys.

Next comes the sanitary establishment, including all the doctors, &c., in attendance on the Queen; this costs no less than two thousand seven hundred pounds per annum. The physicians, however, are paid by fee; Dr. Locock, the first physician accoucheur having been known to receive for attendance on the Queen at the birth of her children as much as a thousand pounds for one case.

The State band of music costs no less than nineteen hundred and sixteen pounds per annum, although their services are seldom brought into use, except on very great occasions, such as coronations, marriages, royal concerts, &c. The band consists of a master, at a salary of two hundred pounds a year; a conductor at one hundred pounds; and twenty-five musicians, at forty pounds each; besides a sergeant-trumpeter, at one hundred pounds per annum and nine household-trumpeters at forty pounds each.

The drum-majors of the foot-guards are also in receipt of an annual allowance as 'Household drummers' at forty pounds each, regular pay. Her Majesty also possesses a private band which, during the life time of the Prince Consort, used to play every evening at the palace during dinner. Formerly there was an officer known as the Court-foot, whose office was abolished about the beginning of this century, so that Queen Victoria has no such personage in her staff of officials. A Court-foot was a jester much employed in ancient times by nobles and wealthy persons, to enliven the time by jokes and witty remarks. During the Middle Ages, the Court-foot became an indispensable officer. He usually had his head shaved, and wore a fool's cap of gay colours with tassels and a cock's comb. He often had bells attached to his cap, and carried a sceptre, usually decorated with the dress, however, generally depended on the caprice of his master. Triboulet, the Court-foot to Francis I., King of France, obtained an historical reputation, as did also his successor Brusaquet. English Court jesters disappeared with the Stuart dynasty; one of the last examples being John Wynn, who died in 1646. Afterwards half-witted persons were employed as court-fools by noblemen; but toward the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, the custom was entirely abolished.

Amongst all the present train of officials we must not forget to mention the Lord Laureate, who is an officer of the Queen's household although he receives but a hundred pounds per annum for his services. The appellation 'Poet-Laureate' is derived from the Latin *laureatus*, a laurel, from the ancient custom of crowning the successful poets in the musical contests with a wreath of laurels.

Another officer in the department of the Lord-Chamberlain is the Examiner of Plays, with four hundred pounds per annum, besides a fee on the licensing of every play, interlude, farce, or song intended for the stage; all of which it is his duty to examine, to see that they contain nothing immoral, dissipated, or disrespectful to Church or State. There is also the Master of the Tennis Court; but this is merely a nominal office now, although worth the sum of one hundred and thirty-two pounds annually. Next come the Burgomaster and two waiters whose united salaries amount to three hundred pounds a year. The Burgomaster is a Keeper of the Jewels; a Keeper of the Jewels; a Principal Librarian; a Librarian in ordinary; a Painter; and a Surveyor of pictures. The Corps of Gentlemen-at-arms is an ancient as well as an expensive one, and was instituted by Henry VIII., under the names of gentlemen pensioners, which they bore until the accession of William IV. It was composed originally of the highest families, chosen by the Sovereign himself. This is not, however, the case now; as it consists principally of half-pay officers, but tradition is not allowed any means to enter the corps. The appointments are over five thousand pounds. The Captain and Gold Stick have five hundred pounds a year, this both having been known to reach in the market ten thousand pounds. Each of the forty Gentlemen-at-arms receives a salary of one hundred pounds yearly, and when ordered on country service, three guineas a day extra for travelling expenses. Next come the B. J. Guards, Yeomen, or as they are popularly termed, the 'bedsteads'. This corps is more ancient still, having been instituted by Henry VII. in 1486, previous to his coronation. The members still wear the fantastic garb of the Tudor period, and on state occasions they form part of the procession, carrying halberds in their hands. The appointments are worth about ninety pounds a year each and are now bestowed on retired Sergeant-Majors from the armies. Their Captain, who is invariably a peer, receives a thousand pounds per annum, and the appointment is a political one.

Hardly we must note that in addition to the Master of the Horse and the different Equerries and Pages of Honour—the latter being sons of noblemen, and usually getting commissions in the Foot-Guards—there are a certain age—there are a sergeant footman, fifteen footmen, twelve coachmen, twenty grooms, and upwards of fifty helpers. All these situations are in the gift of the Master of the Horse and are rewarded with handsome salaries and pensions, the sum appropriated to this service being nearly a thousand five hundred and sixty-three pounds.

The sketch of the first household in the land would not be complete if we failed to mention an appointment, the holder of which, now recently dead, was almost as popular a personage as the Queen herself. We refer to the office of Her Majesty's personal servant, held until a few months ago by Mr. John Brown. He was the possessor of a gold medal bestowed upon him by the Queen for faithful and zealous service. On all State and public occasions, John Brown attended on the Royal Majesty, and the British public would have looked with surprise, and perhaps disappointment upon any State processions in which the well-known figure of John Brown, clad in Scottish costume, did not play a part.

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closet; three deputy clerks; a resident chaplain; a close-keeper; forty-eight chaplains in ordinary, and ten priests in ordinary; besides four chaplains, three preachers, and three readers for the chapel at Whitehall, Hall, Hampton, Windsor and Kensington. There is also a choir of boys who were gorgeously embroidered coats, four organists, two composers, a violinist, a sergeant of the vestry and a master of the boys.

Next comes the sanitary establishment, including all the doctors, &c., in attendance on the Queen; this costs no less than two thousand seven hundred pounds per annum. The physicians, however, are paid by fee; Dr. Locock, the first physician accoucheur having been known to receive for attendance on the Queen at the birth of her children as much as a thousand pounds for one case.

The State band of music costs no less than nineteen hundred and sixteen pounds per annum, although their services are seldom brought into use, except on very great occasions, such as coronations, marriages, royal concerts, &c. The band consists of a master, at a salary of two hundred pounds a year; a conductor at one hundred pounds; and twenty-five musicians, at forty pounds each; besides a sergeant-trumpeter, at one hundred pounds per annum and nine household-trumpeters at forty pounds each.

The drum-majors of the foot-guards are also in receipt of an annual allowance as 'Household drummers' at forty pounds each, regular pay. Her Majesty also possesses a private band which, during the life time of the Prince Consort, used to play every evening at the palace during dinner. Formerly there was an officer known as the Court-foot, whose office was abolished about the beginning of this century, so that Queen Victoria has no such personage in her staff of officials. A Court-foot was a jester much employed in ancient times by nobles and wealthy persons, to enliven the time by jokes and witty remarks. During the Middle Ages, the Court-foot became an indispensable officer. He usually had his head shaved, and wore a fool's cap of gay colours with tassels and a cock's comb. He often had bells attached to his cap, and carried a sceptre, usually decorated with the dress, however, generally depended on the caprice of his master. Triboulet, the Court-foot to Francis I., King of France, obtained an historical reputation, as did also his successor Brusaquet. English Court jesters disappeared with the Stuart dynasty; one of the last examples being John Wynn, who died in 1646. Afterwards half-witted persons were employed as court-fools by noblemen; but toward the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, the custom was entirely abolished.

Amongst all the present train of officials we must not forget to mention the Lord Laureate, who is an officer of the Queen's household although he receives but a hundred pounds per annum for his services. The appellation 'Poet-Laureate' is derived from the Latin *laureatus*, a laurel, from the ancient custom of crowning the successful poets in the musical contests with a wreath of laurels.

Another officer in the department of the Lord-Chamberlain is the Examiner of Plays, with four hundred pounds per annum, besides a fee on the licensing of every play, interlude, farce, or song intended for the stage; all of which it is his duty to examine, to see that they contain nothing immoral, dissipated, or disrespectful to Church or State. There is also the Master of the Tennis Court; but this is merely a nominal office now, although worth the sum of one hundred and thirty-two pounds annually. Next come the Burgomaster and two waiters whose united salaries amount to three hundred pounds a year. The Burgomaster is a Keeper of the Jewels; a Keeper of the Jewels; a Principal Librarian; a Librarian in ordinary; a Painter; and a Surveyor of pictures. The Corps of Gentlemen-at-arms is an ancient as well as an expensive one, and was instituted by Henry VIII., under the names of gentlemen pensioners, which they bore until the accession of William IV. It was composed originally of the highest families, chosen by the Sovereign himself. This is not, however, the case now; as it consists principally of half-pay officers, but tradition is not allowed any means to enter the corps. The appointments are over five thousand pounds. The Captain and Gold Stick have five hundred pounds a year, this both having been known to reach in the market ten thousand pounds. Each of the forty Gentlemen-at-arms receives a salary of one hundred pounds yearly, and when ordered on country service, three guineas a day extra for travelling expenses. Next come the B. J. Guards, Yeomen, or as they are popularly termed, the 'bedsteads'. This corps is more ancient still, having been instituted by Henry VII. in 1486, previous to his coronation. The members still wear the fantastic garb of the Tudor period, and on state occasions they form part of the procession, carrying halberds in their hands. The appointments are worth about ninety pounds a year each and are now bestowed on retired Sergeant-Majors from the armies. Their Captain, who is invariably a peer, receives a thousand pounds per annum, and the appointment is a political one.

Hardly we must note that in addition to the Master of the Horse and the different Equerries and Pages of Honour—the latter being sons of noblemen, and usually getting commissions in the Foot-Guards—there are a certain age—there are a sergeant footman, fifteen footmen, twelve coachmen, twenty grooms, and upwards of fifty helpers. All these situations are in the gift of the Master of the Horse and are rewarded with handsome salaries and pensions, the sum appropriated to this service being nearly a thousand five hundred and sixty-three pounds.

The sketch of the first household in the land would not be complete if we failed to mention an appointment, the holder of which, now recently dead, was almost as popular a personage as the Queen herself. We refer to the office of Her Majesty's personal servant, held until a few months ago by Mr. John Brown. He was the possessor of a gold medal bestowed upon him by the Queen for faithful and zealous service. On all State and public occasions, John Brown attended on the Royal Majesty, and the British public would have looked with surprise, and perhaps disappointment upon any State processions in which the well-known figure of John Brown, clad in Scottish costume, did not play a part.

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could hardly be effected. To load at the Philippines only one settlement is on record but the demand has abated since and quotations are nominal.

Coastwise, sailing vessels remain out of favour and it is very difficult to bring about business. A few suitable steamers found time employment for a short time but no more boats are wanted. Six-ton rates sustained a further decline, and owing to the great scarcity of rice for shipment no improvement can be expected for some time to come.

The American ship *Andrew Jackson* proceeds to Hakodadi, the American bark *Amie W. Watson* to Holland and French bark *Mart Alford* to Mantung, under charter effected elsewhere.

The disengaged tonnage in port amounts to 21 vessels, registering 22,007 tons, steamers not included.

The following are the settlements:—British bark *Madara*, 770, to Callao; private.

British bark *West Australian*, 599, to Havre and London; private.

British ship *Macdon*, 1484, Cebu to London or Liverpool, 30/ per ton Sagar, 60/ per ton Hong.

German bark *Hecht*, 358, to Newchwang and back, 20 cents per picul; 27 day.

German bark *W. Homoyor*, 512, Whampoa to Chefoo and back via Newchwang 22s cents per picul; 30 day.

British steamer *Madara*, 1096, to Saigon and back, \$4.50; 10 day.

German steamer *Heppner*, 1136, Newchwang to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul—1/4 to Canton 18 cents per picul; 10 day.

German steamer *Cassandra*, 1097, to Chefoo and back to Canton via Newchwang, \$6.30; 15 day.

British steamer *Haverton*, 1845, Nagasaki to Hongkong, \$1.25 per ton; 14

